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The Herbarium of the late Dr. C. C. Parry has been purchased by the trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, as we are informed by Professor L. H. Pammel of that institution. He reports it as containing some 16,000 specimens in excellent condition.

Leucampyx Newberryi A. Gray.—In the Synoptical Flora the genus *Leucampyx* is placed among those genera of the Anthemidæ which have a chaffy receptacle. It is described (in the Key, Vol. 1: Part 2, 78) as having a receptacle " with oblong-lanceolate wholly scarious bracts subtending disk flowers and partly folded round the akenes." This is not an invariable character of the genus, for in specimens of *L. Newberryi* (the only species) received from Dr. T. E. Wilcox and collected near Fort Huachuca, Arizona, the receptacle is in every case quite naked. Dr. Porter writes me that " the chaffs on the receptacle are often few or wanting." T. H. KEARNEY, JR.

Reviews and Notes on Literature.

Die Delphinium Arten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerisa. E. Huth (Helios; reprint, pamphlet, pp. 15; Berlin, 1892).

Dr. Huth was led to study our North American *Delphiniums* through the examination of certain specimens collected by M. Penard in Colorado, and deposited in the Boissier Herbarium at Geneva. He states that he found great insufficiency in the published descriptions of the species, which is quite true, there having been no systematic treatment of the genus by an American author since the Torrey and Gray "Flora of North America" in 1838, Dr. Gray's paper of 1887* being a collection of notes with a key. Dr. Gray recognized the great difficulty of the systematic presentation of the genus, even with the very abundant material in the principal American herbaria at his command, and one notes throughout his paper an unwillingness to reach conclusions; he recognized 20 species and 5 varieties. Dr. Huth, working on the immensely less material contained in the Berlin and Boissier herbaria, only recognizes 8 species, one of which *D. Penardi*, he proposes as new, and 16 varieties, one of the latter, *D. exaltatum Barbeyi,* being also proposed as new,* and all the others based on species proposed by various authors, every one of those characterized by Torrey and Gray, Asa Gray and Sereno Watson being thus reduced. Those retained are *D. bicolor* Nutt., *D. cardinale* Hook., *D. decorum* F. and M., *D. recurvatum* Greene, *D. azureum* Michx., *D. Penardi* Huth, *D. exaltatum* Ait and *D. tricorne* Michx., *D. hesperium* A. Gray, he does not feel sufficiently acquainted with to reduce.

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* Botanical Gazette, **12**: 49–54.

N. L. B.

Recherches Experimentales sur la Physiologie, La Morphologie et la Pathologie des Diatomees.—X. Du noyau chez les Diatomees. Miquel, P. (Annales de Micrographie, 5: 437–462, 3 plates. Oct., 1893).

This is an exceedingly interesting contribution to the subject of Diatomology. Mr. Miquel has discussed very fully the subject of the nucleus of the Diatoms, and we feel that much has been added of importance to this branch of the subject. He speaks of the few researches that have been made upon the protoplasmic contents of the diatoms, as most microscopists have busied themselves with the resolving of the finer sculptured forms. The author's researches have been made upon pure cultures of the plants, and he has devised some methods of technique in the study of the nucleus, which may be of interest. The use of methylene blue is recommended as a protoplasmic stain, both general and to differentiate the various parts. The author maintains that the solution should be very weak; indeed just enough of the coloring matter to tinge the fluid in which the plants are growing. This strength is not enough to kill, and the staining takes place gradually, and there is no distortion. By this reagent the various portions of the protoplasm are differentiated. Methylene blue in water; in water and weak boric acid, and in water with weak ammonia are the three solutions used. In carefully stained specimens the protoplasm is just tinged; some of the chromatic elements acquire a darker blue and sometimes even a violet hue, the nucleus being still darker, sometimes being almost black.

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* He has subsequently raised this to specific rank as *D. Barbeyi* (Bull. Herb. Boiss. 1.).

There also some directions for fixing the protoplasm, and the following solution is recommended:

Hydrarg. bi. chlor.	65 gms.
Common salt,	15 gms.
Water to make,	100 c. c.

Specific gravity should be about 1.62.

This solution fixes the protoplasm almost instantaneously, and the coloring methods can then be applied as before. The details of the nucleus are given and figured for *Coscinodiscus concinnus.* In conclusion the author states: "I have said that one could render prominent by the use of methylene blue the chromatine of the nucleus of the diatoms. I recall that this nucleus is always immersed in a special pinnuclear protoplasm, the properties and use of which still remains to be studied; that this protoplasm is always placed in large masses in the centre of the figure of the diatoms; that habitually it forms a bridge, going from one valve to the other; that it is in this protoplasm that one observes the movements of the nucleus, its division or its fragmentation.

S. E. J.

Flore Bryologique du Japon, Nouveaux Documents. Emile Bescherelle (Ann. Sci. Nat. (VII.) 17: 327–393, 1893)

The collections enumerated in this paper were made by the Abbé Faurie on the islands of Nippon and Yezo, and some of Savatier's from the vicinity of Yokohama are included. They supplement the enumeration given by Mitten in 1891, and add many new species to the flora. Many of them bore manuscript names given by Schimper, and as far as possible these have been used, but the larger part of the collections, made by M. Faurie, in 1885–1891, are entirely new and from a hitherto unexplored part of Japan. Considering the similarity of the moss-flora of our Western States with that of Japan, it will be well to make some comparisons of the new species, with the new ones so recently published by Kindberg, and the monographers of the Röll collection. There may be some duplication of names, even here.

E. G. B.